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MISCELLANEOUS.

—615—

General Summary.

We are still without further Arrivals from England: and all that we have now in the way of what may strictly be called *News*, are the contents of the SYDNEY GAZETTES received by the LORD HUNGERFORD; but these, as coming to us from a quarter so remote from England, are placed in the Asiatic Department, where they will be found.

As some relief to the speculations on European Politics we have selected the portion of an article from the QUARTERLY JOURNAL of Science, Literature, and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and published in October last, in a Review of the last Volume of the Philosophical Transactions for 1821. As the reasoning employed in it will apply with equal force to almost all other similar national or public Associations, for the promotion of Science and Art, it will deserve attention here, as the opinion of one well versed in the history and practically acquainted with the benefits or evils attending similar Establishment at home.

After a very brief recapitulation of the subjects treated of in the last Volume of the Royal Society's Transactions, the Writer is led to speak of the Institution itself, and proceeds thus:—

"How far this and other similar philosophical associations affect the general interests of British science, is a question of such pith and moment, as to require extended and serious consideration. In our opinion (which has certainly not been hastily, and we trust not superficially formed) with much good, they have been productive of more harm; they have in some instances perhaps brought talents into the field which might otherwise have lain dormant; they have also excited a temporary interest in the welfare and pursuit of science among a class of persons whose names are only known as contributors to the funds of the establishments; but then, they have created petty dissensions and paltry jealousies among those who once were friends and colleagues, and have tended to scatter and subdivide the forces of science in a way most unpropitious to its true welfare. We remember when all that was eminent in philosophy and excellent in art was to be found at the weekly meeting of the Royal Society in Somerset-Place; he who wanted information sought and found it there; strangers assembled to converse with the learned of the land; and, though a hostile breeze now and then ruffled the good understanding and friendly intercourse of the members, it soon subsided into a prosperous calm. But now, the forces of science are not merely scattered but disunited; and among philosophers as among politicians, we have, under other names, Tories, Whigs, and Radicals. He who wants to consult the learned and examine the records of science, is driven from the east to the west, and from the north to the south; up stairs, down stairs, and even sometimes into my lady's chamber, before he can find the object of his search and inquiry; losing that time which might be occupied in digesting and extending his information, in traversing the most opposite quarters of the metropolis, mounting into back-rooms up two pair, calling in Moor-fields for what is only to be had in Albemarle-street, or the agreeable reverse; and at length finding that, for want of method and good understanding, he loses a week in London in search of that which a day would effect in Paris. We, however, by no means intend to hold up the literary and scientific establishments of France as deserving unalloyed

praise or unqualified imitation; there is about them, that jobbing servility, and cringing subserviency, which betrays their shackles and dependance.

But, not to lose time in the further enumeration of the serious and multiplied inconveniences which obviously result from the divisions and subdivisions into which the scientific establishments of the metropolis are split, let us, briefly as may be, inquire whether any tangible remedy is at hand, which, while it includes the advantages of the disunion, may at the same time heal the dissensions which it creates, and fill up the chasms which it has induced.

Should government be seriously memorialized and appealed to in behalf of the semi-bankrupt state of our scientific bodies in general? should we humbly pray relief, and suggest the benefit that would accrue from the establishment of honorary rewards, and other distinctions which very moderate pecuniary aid would confer? Should they be told that the apartments of the Royal Society in Somerset-House are altogether inadequate; that they are out of repair; that the valuable library is scattered through various rooms for want of one large enough to receive it; that the Society has been obliged to dispose of a variety of instruments and apparatus in consequence of the expense of hiring an apartment for their preservation? should not the Society at once pray for a palace in the new street, appropriately convenient and magnificent, and humbly request that the sum of 50,000*l.* be further granted to the body to defray various necessary expenses, and to establish a fund for its future exigencies? Should we not hint at the *Jardin des plantes*, and its sumptuous museum and amphitheatre; at the palace of the Institute, and the magnificent hall of the Louvre appropriated to its members. To this and much more, the Chancellor of the Exchequer might reply nearly as follows: "Gentlemen; His Majesty's government has at all times shewn its disposition to promote the objects of science when fit opportunity has presented itself, but under existing circumstances, I should not feel justified in advising the increased expenditure which the adoption of your request would involve: the Parisian establishments, to which you have alluded, have not conferred such exaltation and improvement upon science as to render them objects of our imitation, for with means derived from private sources, you have achieved conquests in the dominions of knowledge which are without equal; and as neither the late Mr. Cavendish, nor Sir Joseph Banks, who, as president of the Royal Society during a very extended period, must have been well acquainted with the real interests of science, thought fit to bequeath a small fraction of their enormous property, to the establishment of scientific prizes, or to any other similar purpose, it would be presumption on the part of His Majesty's government to adopt a measure, which, however plausible in appearance, must be open to objections and liable to misapplication." We do not mean to consent to this reply, because we are convinced that even in the present state of things, a very few thousand pounds, granted with discernment to the calls of science, would produce effects incalculably beneficial; we are also convinced that the Rumford and Copley medals, which are so judiciously bestowed by the council of the Royal Society*, have been

* We wish it had been permitted to us to quote Dr. Wollaston's admirable discourse to the Royal Society, upon the 30th of November last, when the Copley medal was adjudged to Professor Orested of Copenhagen. It spoke volumes to the point before us.

productive of much honourable emulation; but yet we think the opposite argument fairly inferable from the premises.

If, however, we are not in error, the remedy of the evils adverted to is not necessarily dependant upon extraneous aid. That the Royal Society, as the parent establishment, claims precedence, will not be disputed; let it therefore stand at the head of a Scientific College, and let the other Societies arrange themselves as committees, each as heretofore pursuing their individual avocations, under a chairman, a president, and officers of their own; let the meetings of the Royal Society, and of the various scientific committees, be held under the same roof, and their publications appear in the same volume, either as communications to the Royal Society, or as the Transactions of the various committees; let the books, instruments, and collections also be preserved in the same building; and let the expenses of the whole be defrayed from a general fund raised as heretofore, by subscriptions to the Society and its committees, but rendered infinitely more effective by concentration upon one object, instead of being frittered away in the small items of separate establishments.

We are quite aware that this scheme will be called Utopian and chimerical, but much that has been thought impossible has come to pass; the steam-engine has done wonders in this way; and when gas-lights were first talked of, we remember one of the most eminent and profound men of science in this or any other country, asserted that "a company might as well be formed for lighting London with a slice of the moon, as for carrying the gas from pit-coal through the streets of the metropolis." It is not therefore impossible, we even trust, not improbable, that if there were that desirable union among scientific establishments to which we have adverted, the nation might at least afford such assistance as would enable them to be suitably, and even sumptuously, lodged. We have indeed heard that it is in contemplation to remove Carlton Palace, to continue the new street down to Westminster Abbey, and to erect in an open part of it, opposite to the Horseguards and Whitehall, a building appropriated to the Royal Society and the Royal Academy: if this be so, we trust that the British Museum will not be forgotten; and that its treasures will be removed to some repository less frail than that which now contains them; not one of those evanescent combinations of lath, plaster, cement and brickbats, which adorn Waterloo-Place, but a good honest stone building, which, in our opinion, could not be better situated than upon the site of the present edifice. It has, indeed, been rumoured, that the Duke of Bedford has thrown difficulties in the way of such an undertaking; but surely the ungracious impediment of which we heard could not come directly from a person possessed of less patriotism than his Grace, for the houses which surround the garden of the present Museum would be rather improved than injured by the erection of a series of courts and galleries for the reception of the various collections; there is "rottenness" somewhere, or something would, long ere this, have been accomplished towards redressing those grievances of which we have only given a scanty outline, and of which not only the scientific world, but the public at large, have a right to complain."

Trial for Sedition at Paris.—The TIMES (not the Mock TIMES) of the 15th instant, contains an account of two jury trials for sedition in the Assize Court of Paris. They are interesting, not so much from the nature of the cases, as from the evidence they afford of the state of public opinion in France, the independence of French Juries, and the spirit of the French Government. M. BARGINET, a very young man, author of a pamphlet published under the title of "The Queen of England and Napoleon," was accused of having committed an offence against the person of the King. "Kings (he had observed) teach us every day what reliance we ought to place on their protestations, their promises, and their oaths."—"CAROLINE was sacrificed to private interest, NAPOLEON to policy."—"But our young hands will not carry the censor before the idols to whom human blood is sacrificed. Before we were subject to Kings, we were the citizens of a country: we will speak for it; and we will wait the future." FERDINAND FLOCON, one of the Editors of the COURIER FRAN-

ÇAIS, another young man, author of a small pamphlet entitled "To T. C. J. BUONAPARTE, born at the Castles of the Thuilleries, March 20, 1811," was charged with making "a formal attack on the order of succession to the Throne, and committing offences against the person of the King, and the members of the Royal Family." In the pamphlet he had said, "Twice I have seen the soil of France polluted by the steps of foreigners, whose arms have twice imposed upon us shame and slavery: but being then too young, I could not enjoy the glorious right of dying by the hands of the enemy."—"Time rolls on, things change, men pass away, Sovereigns are alarmed. Yes! for the sad offspring of a degenerate race; but the souls of the heroes survive unalterably in their progeny." FLOCON defended himself, and read, not a part, but the whole of his pamphlet in justification. BARGINET was ably defended by M. THEODORE PERRIN, advocate. Both were acquitted by their respective juries; but the journals were prohibited from publishing any report of the proceedings! In justice to the Advocate General it must be allowed, that he conducted the pleadings with apparent candour. He did not deny that feelings like those of the prosecuted were natural, and, if properly restrained, honourable; but he dwelt on what was due to the peace of the country. The error was on the part of the administration in meddling at all with such cases. Any attempt to crush the natural sentiments of mankind—such as mortification at notional dishonour—a proud remembrance of national glory—and sympathy with misfortune—must excite, but never allay disaffection. But the interest of Kings is perpetually sacrificed, and their honour betrayed. Their fears are worked upon—their jealousy excited, by designing and mischievous persons, who seek opportunities of recommending themselves to favour, or of gratifying their own malignant passions under the vile pretext of guarding the persons and governments of their Sovereigns. The safety—the very existence of the reigning family in France, is compromised, we fear, by the weakness and wickedness of an ultra royalist faction. Honest juries, and the natural influence of the good and the liberal would do much to counteract this ultra disease, which threatens to ravage Europe; but what can they avail, where neither the conduct of the one, nor the opinions of the other, can find their way to the public through the Journals! Discussions of all public questions, and the public acts of all public men, should be free, or the human mind should again be put into leading strings, and speech and writing denied to all, except according to rules prescribed by the magistrate.

Revenue for the last Quarter.—The revenue for the quarter just ended exceeds that for the corresponding quarter last year by £840,000. The Treasury prints have dwelt with immoderate exultation on this insignificant circumstance—which, when fairly examined, shews only that those who make so much of it are miserably unprovided with real subjects of congratulation. Although this increase had arisen in the natural course of things, it would still have been but a suspicious proof of the improved circumstances of the country. When complaints are heard on all sides of rents unpaid, trade depressed, and labourers flying over half the globe in search of subsistence, a rational man would not be gulled into a belief that our pockets were full, and our affairs prosperous, because the taxing machinery grinds a few more thousands out of the substance of the people. The greatest increase is in the Excise, and upon the malt duty; and these sapient Journalists, unluckily for themselves, accounted for this fortunate change some months ago, when they anticipated a great addition to the revenue from the festivities of the Coronation. If this be a symptom of prosperity, the road to wealth is short and easy. We have only to get up half-a-dozen of pageants in the year to make us flourish beyond example. But in the case of nations at least, *nemo repente fuit divitissimus*. Three short months could not change poverty into affluence, without the preceding periods exhibiting symptoms of this approaching flood of good fortune. When we pass, then, from the quarter's accounts to those of the year, the triumph is at an end. Comparing the produce of the revenue for the year ending 10th October 1821, with that of the previous year, it turns out, that

instead of an excess, there is deficiency of £.115,000. What, then, does this accidental and temporary increase prove? It proves three things,—that the revenue is subject to considerable fluctuations,—that the deficiency in the other quarters must have been very great, since this boasted excess does not cover it,—and that those persons are very shallow, who are so much elated with what is of so little real consequence.—*Scotsman, Oct. 20.*

State of Portugal.—*Lisbon, Sept. 28.*—After several changes in the Ministry, the Government has at last been settled in a manner highly satisfactory to all parties. M. Silvestre Pinheiro, who has now for some time been acting as Prime Minister, possesses the confidence of all parties. He is a very enlightened man, affable, and extremely accessible. Twenty years ago he was distinguished for his liberal ideas, and as long ago as then persecuted by the old Government for this very reason alone. This in itself is the highest eulogium that could be paid to his character and talents; but he also possesses great experience in the affairs of Government, and is well acquainted with the foreign relations it is necessary to establish and keep up. He has travelled much, and filled several diplomatic situations, in a manner highly creditable to himself. He came home with the King lately from Rio Janeiro, and also shares his confidence. No doubt he has a most difficult task to perform, amidst such confusion and such conflicting interests; but he possesses energy and firmness, besides a great facility for business. His colleagues, who have been since added to the Ministry, are all such as the country could wish; so that as perfect unanimity prevails between the King, Cortes, and Executive, and each respectively has the welfare of the people at heart, no doubt things will go on well.

The King is a good and feeling man, fond of his people, and idolizing the name of Portuguese. He knows that he has been most egregiously deceived by the men who hitherto surrounded his person, and that he has been kept ignorant of the distresses of his subjects. From the conscientious principle that he has a serious charge on his shoulders, he seems anxious to do what is right; and it is fervently to be hoped that the experience he has had will henceforward guard him against bad advice and the influence of interested flatterers. To put things in Portugal on a good footing, many essential reforms are, nevertheless, necessary, among which that of the Clergy is one of the most important. The present establishment of the church is large enough for a country containing ten times the population that Portugal does. The worship, which is chiefly parade and shew, and has little or no influence over the improvement of morals, costs immense sums, and these are squeezed out of the people in a variety of ways, which always keeps them in a poor and abject state. This, and a variety of other measures are in contemplation; and, indeed, in the several Committees of the House, various projects are under discussion, and in a progressive state of preparation, of which the public have yet no knowledge. Of them, I have seen several in their printed forms, in the hands of members, of which the operation must be very advantageous, when passed into law. Of the new Commercial Code, chiefly confided to the talents and diligence of M. Ferreira Borges, I entertain a very high opinion.

The present state and future destinies of the Brazils also deeply interest the Cortes and Government at the present moment, and both feel disposed to look at this important question in a manful and just manner, entirely divested of those feelings and narrow minded policy which have usually actuated Governments holding transatlantic settlements. This, however, is a nice and difficult question, more on account of distance, deficiency of correct information, and a diversity of interests, than a want of liberality. These difficulties are increased by a dread of the black population, which, in some parts of the Brazils, is in the proportion of twenty-five to one white man. Under such emergencies, they are cordially disposed to concur with the Brazilians themselves in every thing that can promote their own welfare, and avoid anarchy and desolation. The misfortunes of their neighbours, the Buenos Ayreans, has taught both parties an awful lesson, and must have great influence over the future des-

tinies of the Brazils. In the mean time, it is the intention of the European Government to concur with that of the Brazils in the formation of local Governments, adequate to the wants, and conformable to the interests of so large, distant, and advanced a country as the Ultramarine Provinces constitute at present.

Extract of a Letter from Smyrna.—There is little likelihood that the amnesty offered by the Porte to the Greeks will be accepted. One motive on the part of the Greeks may have been the want of confidence in the sincerity of the Turkish Government, but there is cause for believing that they have been also influenced by an improvement in the general posture of their affairs. Though they have not been able in the Morea to meet the Turks in the open field, or to carry any of the stronger fortresses by a direct attack, they were on the point of reducing many of them, by cutting off their supplies to a surrender. The fall of the fortress Napoli di Malvoisia has been already mentioned; and we learn from these letters that the Greeks are conforming to the laws of warfare among civilized nations, the terms of the capitulation having been strictly adhered to. The severest part of the contest is carrying on in the isthmus of Corinth, one side of which is occupied by the Greeks, and the other by the Turks. One of the letters, referring to this part of the operations by land, says, "There have been before this frequent insurrections of the Greeks; but they have never before shown so much obstinacy, or fought with so much courage." In the quarter of Corinth they had resisted all the attempts of the Turkish Commander to force his way across the Peninsula. A vessel had arrived in the Morea from Marsilles, with engines and ammunition on board under the conduct of Prince Mavrocordato, and two sons of Prince Carraja.

A letter from the Consul at Salonica states that the Governor had been repulsed in three different attacks upon the Greeks in the isthmus of Cassandra, who had intrenched themselves there with a force of 20,000 men. He had left Salonica to head a fourth attempt, the result of which was looked for in that place with great anxiety, as the Turks of Salonica were so highly irritated at the resistance of the Greeks, which they had not been prepared to expect, that they threatened to massacre all the Christian inhabitants unless the Governor returned victorious.

Laghorn, Sept. 24.—Letters from Smyrna state, that the Greek Bishop of that city and ten of the principal inhabitants, had been arrested and conveyed to Constantinople, by order of the Grand Seignior. The situation of the inhabitants of Smyrna is unchanged. They are still exposed to be sabred by the Turks. All the warehouses of the fugitive Greeks have been put under seal.

A Sardinian vessel, which had anchored near the fortress of Smyrna, had taken on board several Greeks who wished to escape from their unfortunate situation. The Pasha having been informed of it, requested the French Consul to order the Sardinian Captain to disembark all the Greeks. The Consul could not refuse this commission, but he secretly advised the Captain to set sail immediately, which was done by the latter. But whether through treachery or his not being able to keep the sea, he returned the next day. The Turks scarcely saw the ship appear than they threw themselves into boats to attack it. The Greeks believing themselves lost threw themselves into the sea, and swam near some French vessel, which they prayed to take them under their protection. The Turks seized the Sardinian vessel and made the crew prisoners. In the evening Smyrna was illuminated to celebrate this victory.

Corfu Gazette.—The Corfu Gazette of August 26, says, "On the 11th, the ROCHFORD, Sir Graham Moore, commander of the British naval force in the Mediterranean, left this port accompanied by the REVOLUTIONAIRE frigate, DISPATCH sloop, &c., and proceeded towards the islands in the South. By a decree dated the 17th, the superior Lord Commissioner has conferred on Lord Sidney G. Osborn the place of Treasurer-General, which was held by Sir C. Percy; and on Lord Ponsonby that of Secretary-General, formerly filled by Lord S. G. Osborn. The parliament being in recess, a decree has been published under the authority of the

President and the Senate, and with the approbation of the Lord Commissioner, by which those Ionian subjects who take any active part in the war between the Turks and the Greeks are banished for ever from the Ionian islands, and their property confiscated. The space of a month is allowed them to return; but those banished by the proclamation of the 18th of July are not allowed that favour, unless they have availed themselves of the period fixed by it. M. Jules Gamba, a lieutenant of Dragoons, is returned from Petersburg, after having accompanied his father in the journey he performed in 1820 and 1821, through the provinces of Caucasus and Georgia by order of the French government. The variety of information collected by M. Gamba respecting these countries is no less valuable and interesting to the sciences than to trade and manufactures.

Smyrna, Sept. 1.—(From the *Spectateur Oriental*, a French Paper published at Smyrna.)—It is to be remarked that at the beginning of the insurrection in Moldavia, the Greeks here gave in their declarations of devotion and fidelity to their Sovereign; to the local authorities, that they have given up their arms as soon as they have been demanded; and that nearly 2000 Greeks have suffered themselves to be massacred, without having dared to kill a single Turk. They have felt that the state of things prescribed this conduct to them, and that a single murder committed by them would have produced a general carnage, because it would have infallibly irritated the whole Turkish population, the major part of which has never taken part in the horrors that have been committed. This moderation on the part of the Greeks—prudent, because it obliged the majority of the Turks to remain neuter between 2 or 300 cannibals, a population of 30,000 souls—has permitted the Europeans to testify effectually an interest in their behalf, dictated by humanity and honour which should never calculate danger.

In these transactions, more than once, Greeks, in the most imminent danger, have succeeded in avoiding death by stratagem or courage. A gardener having armed himself with a gun, was escaping through the gardens. He meets two Turks, who were going to fire on him with their pistols; he presents his piece at them, and obliges them to make off. A few hundred paces further he meets three Turks, who were preparing to kill him. He rushes on them, frightens them, and drives them away. At last, by dint of running, he reaches the shore, and throwing away the gun, which was not even loaded, saves himself by swimming to a neighbouring sloop.

Another Greek, who was escaping without arms, in the same direction, meets two Turks, he leaps on one and snatches from him his two pistols, and puts the other to flight by threatening to kill him. He saves himself among the shipping, after having thrown away the two pistols he had taken.

American Whale Fishery.—There cannot at this moment be far from 200 sail of square-rigged vessels engaged in whaling, from the United States, and their number is every day increasing; these employ nearly 5000 seamen, and probably a capital of more than four millions of dollars. Our great mercantile rivals, the British, carry on this pursuit at a much heavier expense than ourselves, and their merchants receive a bounty from the Government, to encourage the trade, yet this expense, in some measure, is requited by the price they receive for their oil.—*National Gazette, Sept. 6.*

Egyptian Obelisk.—The obelisk of red granite, brought home in the DISPATCH, for Mr. Banks, jun. which had previously been removed down the Nile, from the island of Philoe, on the borders of Nubia, was safely unshipped last week at Deptford, and is now lying on the deck of the sheer bulk there, till it is ready to be removed to Mr. Banks's seat in Dorset-shire. It is particularly interesting, being the first ever brought to England. Artists have already been making drawings from it, for the purpose of engraving; it being supposed that it may very probably furnish a key to the interpretation of the hieroglyphical character; since the Greek upon the pedestal, which records its first erection, under Ptolemy and Cleopatra, near two thousand years ago, is very probably a translation of the hieroglyphics with which all the four sides of the obelisk itself are richly covered.

Hayti.—Mr. John Lewis, who has just returned from Hayti, where he resided many years, gives the following information:—He was induced to visit that country, to ascertain what advantages and privileges the free Blacks in this country would enjoy by emigrating to that island. He has returned perfectly satisfied with the stability of the Government established there, and with perfect assurance that every facility will be extended to emigrants from this country. He further adds, that at Aux Cayes and Jaquemil, there are a number of resident white merchants, many of them Americans, and that no animosity exists among the well informed part of the inhabitants towards the Whites there. Trade is highly flourishing in that section of the island. President Boyer has adopted a wise course of policy, in recently disbanding a part of the Black troops, and distributing them on fertile grounds, for the purpose of cultivation. Boyer was very popular, and was labouring to ameliorate the condition of his people.—*From Boston, Sept. 8.*

Marseilles and Leghorn.—Packets-boats, are in future to sail regularly between Marseilles and Leghorn at fixed periods. The first, called the ZEPHYR, is to take her departure on the 20th of Oct. and another is preparing to follow her. These vessels are described to be elegantly fitted up, and to have on board a table d'hôte for the convenience of passengers.

French Clergy.—The French clergy consist of three cardinals, with appointments valued at 90,000 francs; nine archbishops and forty one bishops, 912,198; Royal Chapter of St. Denis, 200,000; one hundred and nine vicars-general, and four hundred and sixteen canons, 867,500; two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five parish priests, 2,940,000; twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-two inferior officiating ministers, 15,500,000; about four thousand vicars with three thousand five hundred binges—i. e. where mass is said twice a-day, 1,840,000; one thousand two hundred and sixteen Diocesan Bourses (a sort of fellowship), and two thousand two hundred and eighteen demi-bourses, 940,400; one hundred and eighty three pastors of Calvinists, and one hundred and seventy-four pastors of Lutherans, 480,000: of these eighteen bourses and thirty six half bourses.

Zante, September 25.—M. FAUVELL, the French Vice Consul at Athens, has written to M——, at Zante, a letter of which the following is an extract:—

"Zea, August 28.—'Et nos patriam fugimus.'—I have been obliged to quit the country of my heart, and I recommend to you the unfortunate French families who have been obliged to abandon Athens at the same time as myself. The inhabitants of Attica are flying in all directions from the Mahometans; they arrive at Zea, dragging with them whatever they have been able to bring away. The island in which we are is not very hospitable, and the owners of the boats take advantage of the occasion to rob and pillage their countrymen."

Praying for Husbands in actual Practice.—The convent of the Chartreuse, at Auray, in Normandy, possesses little other interest than that of its site, except that it certainly contains the most wonderworking altar in all Christendom. The natives have the firm belief, that whatever boon is there solicited, is granted to the petitioner. This well-frequented altar is dedicated to St. Anne. Mrs. Stothard relates, in her late tour, that she observed a certain young girl offer her prayers, with great punctuality and earnestness of devotional feeling, to St. Anne, and observes that from her best cap and jacket being worn on such occasions, and the soft air of a young man who always accompanied her to the church door, she could, without much craft, divine the subject of her devotion; and the more especially, as the girl had assured her, in proof of the efficacy of St. Anne's blessing upon her shrine, that a certain young Lady of Auray, who feared dying (rather say living) an old maid, very earnestly begged the Saint to grant her a husband. St. Anne's, bounty being equal to her power, she most kindly sent the trembling petitioner three husbands in the space of five short happy years!

MISCELLANEOUS.

—619—

Slavery in America.

Scotsman, October 20, 1831.

You may manumit a slave, but you cannot make him a white man. He still remains a Negro or a Mulatto. The mark and recollection of his former state still adhere to him; the feelings produced by that condition in his own mind, and in the minds of the Whites, still exist; he is associated by his colour, and by these recollections and feelings with the class of slaves; and a barrier is thus raised between him and the Whites, that is, between him and the free class, which he can never hope to transcend.—WALSH'S APPEAL.

The Americans are now making an experiment, which may in its remote consequences produce an important change in the state of the new world, and which exhibits a singular revolution in the fortunes of one branch of the population of the old. They are founding a colony on the west coast of Africa, to serve as a receptacle for their manumitted Negroes. The colonists of the new world, when they settled there two centuries ago, unable or unwilling to sustain constant labour under the heat of the climate, and the unhealthiness of the soil, employed the unhappy Africans, torn by force from their native country, to toil for them in their swamps and savannahs. The multiplied evils resulting from this practice now begin to affright them. They find a race of men growing up amidst themselves and increasing with fearful rapidity, hostile to them from opposite interests and a sense of injury, and incapable of combining with them, as the villains of old did with their masters, from strong drawn natural distinctions and unconquerable antipathies. Surrounded and mixed with these enemies in their field, their cities, and their houses, they feel peace insecure, and war doubly dreadful. The backwardness of the southern States, too, compared with the northern, in knowledge and the arts, has taught the Americans that the commerce between master and slave corrupts the former as much as it degrades the latter. In short, they are deeply convinced of the mischiefs of slavery, and would gladly be delivered from it, if they could find a practicable remedy. To liberate the slaves is found to aggravate the evil. Such a plan can only be adopted gradually, and experience has shown that the manumitted Negroes are universally idle, thievish, and improvident. Without being amended themselves by the change, they corrupt their fellows who are in slavery, and become either a burden or a pest to society. So sensible are the Americans of this, that laws have been made in most of the States prohibiting individuals from giving their Negroes liberty except on certain conditions. And it is to remove this difficulty that they are now founding a colony on the African coast.

In how strange a light does this plan exhibit the fate of the Blacks? For more than two centuries Europe and America have been expending millions of money, and violating every principle of morality, in dragging thousands of Africans from their homes; and now, after they are depraved and degraded by slavery, till they have become a curse to their oppressors, the latter are seeking to escape from the moral pestilence created by their own cruelty and sloth, by sending back the Negroes to the burning clime from which they came. Slavery has struck its roots not only in the United States, but throughout the whole of the new world. In Mexico and Peru there are few Negroes; but in Guinea, and the vast territory of Brazil, they are very numerous. It is probable that the European settlers of these countries, when freedom has enlarged their minds and raised their characters, will come in time to view the effects of slavery in the same light as the North Americans, and disgorge the Africans from their soil to spread the vices of civilized society among their savage brethren of Guinea and Congo. Or will the Negroes be kept there permanently in a state of bondage? Or is it possible that they may be ultimately amalgamated with the Whites and Indians? These are questions which we cannot at present answer. But in whatever way the Negroes are disposed of, it is evident now that slavery in the new world has been no less pernicious to its authors than its victims. The very attempt making by the Americans is a proof of the inveterate nature of the evil. They propose to send their liberated Blacks to a distance of four thousand miles from their own shores, to instruct them in the useful arts, and to watch over them till they are qualified for self-government! To effect any of these objects so many obstacles must be encountered, that we in England would certainly pronounce the undertaking chimerical. That the Americans, who are sagacious and circumspect beyond most nations in every thing that involves expense or trouble, should embark in it, only proves that the evil is felt to be great indeed, and the remedy all but desperate.

Our antijacobins have been very eloquent upon the existence of slavery amidst the boasted freedom of America. But before they indulged in invective, it would have been wise to inquire who were the authors of the evil. Other nations may have a right to taunt the Americans on the subject, but assuredly we have none. The slavery existing there is the misfortune of America—but it is the crime of Britain.

We poured the foul infection into her veins—we fed and cherished the leprosy which now deforms that otherwise happy country, and whatever of guilt or shame attaches to it is truly ours.—To shut the mouths of those who declaim on this subject without understanding it, we present a short outline of Mr. WALSH's triumphant argument in the 9th section of his Appeal.

Great Britain, he observes, carried on the Slave Trade fifty years before the existence of the North American colonies. No sooner were these colonies established, than her African traders poured in Negroes. The colonists, no doubt, bought them, and so far shared the guilt of the trade. But it is much easier to find an excuse for men in their situation receiving Negro labourers, when toiling in a new land, wretched to the European constitution, than for the British traders, who from mere thirst of gain engaged voluntarily in the most nefarious branch of the business—exciting intestine wars among the Africans—burning villages, kidnapping the unwary, and practising the most iniquitous cruelties during the transportation. That the trade was chiefly in the hands of the British merchants is established by the testimony of Lord SREFFIELD, (Appeal, p. 315. Loaded.) "Some few of the merchants of the northern colonies (observes Mr. WALSH) had embarked in the trade, and a comparatively small number of the victims was held in servitude there; but only a very short time elapsed before scruples arose among the conscientious Puritans and Quakers, and the whole system fell into disrepute and reprobation."

But America soon discovered the evils which the slave trade threatened to bring upon her, and gave more decisive proofs of her aversion to it. In 1793, the Legislature of Massachusetts laid a heavy duty on the importation of slaves. Between 1699 and 1772 twenty-three different acts were passed by the Legislature of Virginia, (the greatest slave state in the union), imposing duties on slaves imported, and "the real design of all of them was not revenue, but the repression of the importation." The Legislature of Massachusetts made one attempt in 1767, and another in 1774, to pass bills to exclude the importation of Negroes entirely. Similar attempts were made in the other New England States and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey—all of which were defeated; and how?—by the opposition of the British Governors! So well were the desires of the colonists on this point understood, and so firmly determined was the English Government to resist them, that in the royal instructions to the Governor of New Hampshire in 1761 was found the following clause: "You are not to give your assent, or to pass any law imposing duties on Negroes imported into New Hampshire." In Virginia a duty on the importation of Negroes had been imposed amounting to a prohibition. One assembly, induced by a temporary peculiarity of circumstances, repealed this law by a bill which received the immediate sanction of the Crown. But never afterwards could the royal assent be obtained to a renewal of the duty, although, as we are told by Mr. JEFFERSON, all manner of expedients were tried for this purpose, by almost every subsequent assembly that met under the colonial government." In the petition of Virginia to the throne in 1772, the importation of slaves is described as having long been considered a trade of great inhumanity, endangering the existence of his Majesty's American dominions; and the petitioners pray the King "to remove all those restraints on your Majesty's governors of this colony, which inhibit their assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce." Through the influence of the African interest, as it was called, this petition, like many others, was disregarded. When the independent constitution of Virginia was established, "the inhuman use of the royal negative" in this matter is alleged in the first clause, as one reason for separating from the mother country. What was done to mitigate the evils of slavery was done solely by the Americans themselves." The British Government had not even the merit of making these attempts to lessen the miseries of the Blacks and Indians which reflect credit on the Spanish rulers of Mexico and Peru: "not a single step," says Mr. WALSH, "was ever taken by the British Government towards the suppression or mitigation of any form of bondage in the North American provinces."

The Americans testified their sincerity in reprobating the slave trade still more decisively after they shook off the fetters of the mother country. In 1776, during the tumult and anxiety of the revolution, the General Assembly of Virginia passed a law, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the further importation of slaves, and declaring that every slave imported thereafter should be free. The example of Virginia was followed by most of the other States before the date of the federal constitution (1789.) Subsequent to this period Mr. WALSH cites thirty six acts of Congress, all tending to render the prohibition to trade in slaves more strict and rigorous, (p. 321.) In short, federal America, with a legislature composed partly of slaveholders, interdicted the trade from her ports thirteen years, and made it punishable as a crime seven years sooner than Great Britain. But this was not all. The northern and middle States not only stopped the importation of slaves, but began the work of extirpating slavery even during the revolutionary struggle. Pennsylvania decreed a gradual abolition in 1780, and her example was followed within a few years by all the States north of that of Delaware. By an act of

1762, slavery was expressly excluded from the country north of the Ohio.

Such a deep-seated evil is not to be mastered in a day; but the first steps to its eradication have been taken, and taken with effect. Slavery has either been actually abolished, or its abolition has been decreed in eight States where it flourished during British domination, and where it would in all human probability have flourished with increased vigour to this day, (as it does in Jamaica,) had it depended on the boroughmongers and antijacobins of England.

Mr. WALSH's argument embraces a variety of other topics, to which we can only allude. He shews that the evils of slavery were reprobated in America long before they excited the least attention in England—that a numerous abolition society existed there twelve years before such an institution was established in Britain,—that abounding, as America does, in slaveholders of property and talent, the slave trade never was formally vindicated there in one speech or pamphlet, while in enlightened England, "a multitude of writers and speakers have contended for its justice, humanity, and evangelical character."—He maintains, that the American Negroes are exempted from the two great grievances of those in our West India islands—*under-feeding, and over-working*: That, in fact, their food is better, and their hours of working shorter, than those of our manufacturing labourers. That places are expressly allotted for them in the churches, or, where they are numerous, chapels built for their accommodation; whereas in our West Indies, they are almost entirely unprovided with religious instruction: That since America became independent, the Negroes have gained nearly as much in their condition as the Whites; that a species of public opinion has grown up, which represses all barbarity of treatment, and fully secures to them the enjoyment of their little privileges, their stated holidays, their hours of rest and recreation, their small gardens, with shelter and provision in their old age: That, finally though they are slaves, their situation is decidedly better than that of the same class in the colonies of England, France, or Spain, or any other spot in the world; and, in proof of this, he appeals to the fact, that while the deaths have exceeded the births in a single British West India island by *ten thousand* in a year (1810)—the American slaves multiply so fast, that they double their numbers in twenty-eight years without importation.

Britain, more than any power in existence, he observes, ought to be silent on the subject of the slave trade. She is at this day one of the greatest slave-holding States in the world. Her public men played with the question of abolition for *seventeen* years after the enormities of the trade were exposed and admitted; and it was only carried at last when a conviction was pretty generally established, that as much could be gained by abandoning it, as by carrying it on. Nay, had the Whig ministry been dismissed a few days sooner, there is little doubt that the traffic would have flourished with increasing vigour to this day. If we have given it up while other States have continued it, we compensated for our late forbearance by our diligence when engaged in it. Perhaps it is not generally known, that Britain not only supplied her own colonies with slaves, but in a great measure those of France and Spain. She was, in fact, the general slave-driver of Europe; and during a great part of last century had *two-thirds* of the whole African slave trade in her hands.—(Appeal, p. 327).—Having kept hold of the lucrative iniquity as long as she could, and having lost it only by an accidental party revolution, is it to be wondered if foreign powers doubt her sincerity, when, with the wages of sin yet in her pocket, she gives herself the airs of a saint. Reclamations in favour of the Blacks and humanity, coming from our anti-abolition cabinet, must have been heard by the Continental Powers with the same contempt which we feel in listening to the lectures of a habitual tippler against inebriety. If we are sincere in abandoning our wicked course, it is well; but having lived like a profligate so long, it is not very becoming to raise an outcry against our neighbours, because the maggot of reform has not seized them at the same moment. With regard to America, in particular, decency ought to shut our mouth. We forced Negro slavery upon her, and nourished it in despite of her remonstrances; we keep it up in unmitigated severity in our colonies in Africa, and in both the Indies. And while she has softened its rigours, and circumscribed its range, and done for humanity what we have neither done in our own case, nor would suffer her to do as long as we could prevent it, it is indeed the climax of bad faith and impudence in us to reproach her with the evils which our own crimes have entailed upon her.

Chancery Suit.—A cause from this neighbourhood lately came before the Vice-Chancellor of England, on the construction of a will penned by a lady, the introductory part of which was in these words:—"I do first desire that every thing may be literally taken as here written and that no lawyer be employed to make out what may be meant." The cautious testatrix, however, could not prevent the lawyers from having a finger in the pie, an expensive Chancery suit having immediately ensued on her death; but she succeeded in preventing them attaching any particular meaning to her expressions, for the Court decided, that she had no meaning at all! and the property passed to persons who were not named in the will.—*Taunton Courier.*

Inquisition at Lisbon.

We copy from a country Paper (THE WEST BASTON) a Letter from an Englishman at Lisbon, describing the throwing open of the dungeons of the Inquisition.—The fact of this exhibition we had already learned from the Portuguese Papers, and had communicated to our readers; but there are many particulars in the private letter which make it worthy of attention. It seems clear, from the letter in question, that even in very recent times the establishment has been in horrid efficiency, and that one Englishman at least has been among the sufferers:—

Lisbon, Oct. 20, 1821.—I send you a description of the Inquisition at this place, which I have been to visit. The Cortes are proceeding steadily with the great work they have undertaken; and I have no doubt that they will form a constitutional system of Government equal to any in the world. They appear to have the Spanish Constitution and that of the United States of America chiefly in their view. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th instant, Senhor Digneras presented a letter from the Keeper of the Inquisition, stating, that on the building being opened for public inspection, the people had behaved in a very disorderly manner, breaking open doors and carrying away papers, &c.; and that several persons had actually cried out that the building should be burned, whilst they held lighted candles in their hands, as if about to put their threats into execution; which he stated they would have done but for the interposition of the guards. The Keeper therefore prayed that measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Senhor Bastos said, that if any such disorders as had been described had occurred, it was owing to the refusal of the keepers to show the instruments of torture and the lower cells of the prison to the visitants. In his opinion these Gentlemen, the keepers, cherished a religious respect for the Tribunal, of which they spoke with apparent veneration. As it was apprehended the people might set fire to the place, it would be better to suspend lamps in various parts, and not allow the visitants to carry lights.—Senhor Fernando Thomas proposed that an inscription, of which the following is a translation, should be fixed on every place occupied by the Inquisition in Portugal:—

"May eternal malediction follow every Portuguese, who does not hold for ever in abhorrence an invention so infernal."

On the 8th of October, the Inquisition at Lisbon was thrown open for public inspection, and for the first four days the concourse of people of all descriptions that crowded to view it was so great that the pressure at the entrance rendered it an enterprise of some risk. The building is a large oblong, with garden in the centre; there are three doors with a number of vaulted passages; along the sides of which are cells of different sizes from six by seven feet to eight by nine feet. Each cell has two doors, the inner one of iron, the outer of oak, very strong. As there are no windows in the cells on the ground and middle floors, no light is admitted when the doors are shut. The cells on the upper floor are larger than the others, and each has an aperture like a chimney, through which the sky is visible.—These were appropriated to the use of those who it was supposed might be liberated. In the roof of each cell (for they are all vaulted) is a small aperture of about an inch in diameter, and a private passage runs over each range; so that the persons employed by the Holy Office could at any time observe the conduct of the prisoners unseen; and if two persons were confined in one cell, hear their conversation.* Frequently a familiar of the Holy Office was put into the cell of a prisoner, as a person arrested, in order to entrap the unfortunate inmate of this horrible place into admission, that might afterwards be used against him. I saw in several of the cells human skulls and bones; most of them appeared to have lain there for many years, as I broke some of them easily with my fingers; others were hard and fresh. In a number of the cells the names of the unhappy inmates were written on the walls: some had strokes, apparently marking the number of days or weeks the victims of this horrid tyranny had been confined. On the wall of one cell I counted upwards of 500 of these marks. On the wall of another of the cells was written, "Francisco Jose Carvalho, entered here the last day of March, 1809, and remained as many days as there are strokes in the wall." On the wall of another cell was written, "John Laycock;" the name had been covered with white-wash, which had scaled off. There were a number of strokes under the name, and the figures 18 were easily made out, the others were obliterated. Some of the cells which had not been used for several years were locked up, but the visitants soon broke them open. Human bones were found in many of these. In one was found part of a friar's habit, with

* There are seats in these private passages so contrived, that a person sitting might inspect two of the cells at the same time, as by a turn of the head he could fix his eye upon the hole over either cell at pleasure; or he could hear what was said in either. The persons appointed to listen to the discourse of the prisoners wore cloth shoes; so that their foot-step could not be heard.

a waist girdle of rope and some bones. The apertures like chimneys in some of the cells were closed; and I have been informed that it was a common mode of putting prisoners to death, to place them in these apertures which were then walled up, and quick lime being poured in from the top, a speedy end was put to their sufferings. The furniture is very old; the chairs in the halls are covered with leather, studded all round with very large brass nails: I send you a piece of leather with one of these nails, taken from one of the best chairs. The large tables in the halls had drawers for papers: these the visitants broke open, every one being desirous of obtaining some relic of the once terrible Inquisition. In several of the cells there were mattresses, some of them old, others nearly new; which proves that the Inquisition was no bugbear up to a very recent date. Besides the three floors which I have described, there are a number of cells underground, which have not yet been opened.

These it is supposed contain the apparatus for inflicting the torture, &c.—It is understood that these will be shortly thrown open to the public: when they are I shall not fail to visit them, and shall send you a description. The spot on which the Inquisition stands was covered with houses in 1755, when the great earthquake happened, by which they were laid in ruins; so that the present building has not been erected more than sixty years; and all the victims that were immolated in it must have been sacrificed within that period.

Brief Memoir of Sir Robert Wilson.

Sir Robert Wilson was born in London, in the year 1778. He is the son of the late Mr. Benjamin Wilson, a gentleman well known in the scientific world as having been in his time a member of the principal learned societies in Europe, and still more perhaps remarkable for his controversy with the celebrated Dr. Franklin respecting the superiority of pointed over blunted lightning conductors. Sir Robert was educated at the public schools of Winchester and Westminster. At the early age of 15, having a strong predilection for the profession of arms, he went to the Continent, where the Duke of York was then engaged on service, and his Royal Highness was pleased, out of respect to the memory of his brother-in-law Colonel Bosville, of the Guards, who was a short time before killed at Lincelles, to appoint young Wilson to a Cornetcy in the 15th Light Dragoons. In that corps he served during the whole of the campaign of 1793 on the Continent, and had the good fortune of being one of those officers to whom the Emperor of Germany gave a gold medal, and subsequently the cross of the order of Maria Theresa, with the dignity of Baron of the German Empire, for their conduct at the affair of Villars en Gouchie, where, with about 300 men, they defeated the left wing of the French army, with great slaughter, and saved the Emperor from falling a prisoner into the hands of the enemy. Sir Robert had also the command of the advanced guard of that patrol which passed through the columns of a French army then in march, and penetrated to the head quarters of General Pichegru, from whose house the aid-de-camp and English Interpreter to General Vandamme and two Gens d'armes, were taken, and whom they brought safely to the head quarters of the Duke of York, notwithstanding their pursuit for several miles by three regiments of French hussars. In the year 1797 Sir Robert returned to England with the British Cavalry; and in the following year married Jemima, the daughter of Colonel Bedford, and niece of the late Sir Adam Williamson. In 1798, during the Irish rebellion, Sir Robert served in that country as Aid-de-camp to General St. John. On the expedition to Holland he again embarked on foreign service, and, on the 2nd of October, 1799, he distinguished himself at the head of his corps by a gallant charge upon a body of five hundred French cavalry, and the recovery of some British guns in their possession. When Sir R. Abercrombie was preparing, in the Mediterranean, the expedition which afterwards went against Egypt, Sir Robert was appointed to a majority in Hompesch's regiment, in order to take the command of the detachment, ordered for that service; but as he went by land, and was detained at the Austrian army some time, he did not join Sir Ralph Abercrombie until after the arrival of the British fleet at the Bay of Marmarica. He brought with him an earnest request from General Bellegarde for the English army to be employed in Italy; but Gen. Abercrombie could not deviate from his instructions. In Egypt Sir Robert was the officer who arranged the capitulation with the commander of the French convoy in the desert. Living intimately with General Abercrombie and the present Lord Hutchinson, as well as with the Captain Pacha, Sir Robert appeared in several conspicuous situations throughout the Egyptian campaign. On the surrender to Alexandria, he embarked with General Cradock upon a new service, the accomplishment of which was said to have been prevented by the signature of the preliminaries of peace. He then went to Toulon, where, in the Lazaretto, he was understood to have collected those materials, which he used in describing the personal conduct of Buonaparte in his work upon the Expedition to Egypt. Sir Robert was not at that time content that the charges he adduced against Buonaparte

should feel their own way in his book, but he delivered to the late King, and also, we have heard, to the Emperors of Germany and Russia, copies of his work, and chivalrously offered to prove his charges before any public tribunal. It was on his return from Egypt that he purchased the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment, which, however, soon after the peace, was reduced. Sir Robert, from that time, remained on half pay, until the beginning of 1804, when he was appointed inspecting field-officer of the volunteer and yeomanry corps in the western district; but when the Act of Parliament passed which precluded him from having any command of the volunteers or yeomanry, even in case of invasion, he resigned that appointment, and soon afterwards wrote his pamphlet, entitled "An Enquiry, &c. into the present State of the Military Force." In December, 1804 he was gazetted, on full pay, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Light Dragoons.

From that period Sir Robert Wilson remained with his corps at the several stations allotted to it, until the commencement of the Peninsular war gave new opportunities for displaying the powers of the British arms in Spain and Portugal. Sir Robert Wilson appeared in his military capacity in both countries; but in Portugal he had an appointment in marshalling the newly-raised Portuguese militia, or levies drawn together for the defence of their country: and he acquired considerable credit for the state of discipline to which he had brought them, and for the consummation of which at a subsequent period, Lord Beresford acquired such just celebrity. After the battle of Talavera, which, however well fought, was immediately followed by a retreat under unfavourable circumstances; the French General, Victor, advanced through Extremadura, intending to cut off the retreat of Lord Wellington. His movements were said to have displayed consummate military skill, and extraordinary activity in their progress. It fell to the lot of Sir Robert Wilson to encounter the advance of Victor's corps, which was a considerable force, with a small body of Portuguese, then denominated the Lusitanian Legion. Sir Robert stopped Victor for several days at the pass of Banos, and thereby performed an important service to the British retreating army. Lord Wellington, in his dispatch, alluding to that exploit, paid a high tribute to the gallantry of Sir Robert, whom, however, he styled "a partisan officer"—a name since that time often applied to the gallant individual in question.

We do not hear of Sir Robert much in the Portuguese campaign subsequently to the brilliant affair at Banos; and some time after he returned to England, not to remain inactive, but to attend the headquarters of the allied Monarchs, about to change the scenes of hostility with Buonaparte, from the shores of the Mediterranean to those of the Baltic and the Elbe. Sir Robert, in the capacity of Military Correspondent to the British Government, was present at the several desperate conflicts between the Russian and French armies in the campaigns of 1811 and 1812, and in many instances volunteered his services in so distinguished a manner as to receive repeated marks of favour from the Sovereigns in the field. On one occasion he was invested with an order of honour, by the Emperor Alexander, on the field of battle.

Sir Robert Wilson, soon after the disastrous retreat of the French army from Moscow, was recalled, and his place supplied by General (now Lord) Stewart, brother of the Marquess of Londonderry. Since that period, Sir R. Wilson has been unemployed, and has mixed much in the political societies of Paris and London, and devoted himself to the politics of the parties who are in opposition to the administration. He has occasionally employed his pen upon topics connected with the military politics of his country: his last work was upon the policy and power of Russia, and calculated to call the attention of England to the ambition and enterprise of that great northern power.

Sir Robert's chivalrous, but according to the opinion of many, indiscreet aid in the escape of Lavalette, is not the least interesting part of his history. With the subsequent events of Sir R. Wilson's life our readers are well acquainted, from their local and recent occurrence among and them.

It is remarkable that he purchased all his commissions but the first. His pecuniary fortune is said to be small.

Lady Wilson has for many years lost her sight, owing to an ophthalmic affection. We have heard that another of his family, equally accomplished and interesting, labours under nearly a similar misfortune.

Sir Robert has (or had) a son in the navy.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 2d of November, at Blackheath-hill, Ann Rupertia, wife of John Bowen, Esq.

On the 2d of November, at his house in Wynatt-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. Alexander Holmes, aged 85.

On Friday, the 2d of November, at Mr. W. Davidson's, Pentonville, aged 29, Archibald Moore, Esq. of Petersburg, Virginia.

Goldsmith's Village.

(From the last Number of the New Monthly Magazine.)

"If, when the robin warbles from her bough
The latest accents of adoring love,
To you fair star that gilds the twilight trees,
Thou canst not give a moral to her song;
If, when the moon sheds her still sober light
Upon this water, and deludes the eye
With show of motion, there is in thy heart
No pulse of pleasure;—hence, for ever hence,
Oh, shun this bank! it is the Poet's haunt!"—ANSTER.

I have heard and read of many great names, have worshipped and envied them; yet it must be owned, with more feelings of selfishness and ambition, than of admiration and regard. Statesmen and scholars, in fortune and in adversity, in trying and in eminent stations of life, have passed in the mirror of history before me; they have excited much emulation, but little tenderness. The memory of a man of the world, however renowned he may have been, is a mere abstraction, associated with deeds and events as unsubstantial and invisible, when once over, as the names to which they are attached. The author of this law, or of that theory, has no farther grasp on our sympathies, than as we are acquainted with the scope and matter of these ideal productions. And even then, they act so generally, and on such multitudes, that we feel bound but to bestow on them a mite of consideration. Real fame or existence in the thoughts of posterity is not meted in proportion to superiority of genius or exertion, but by the associations which call up and hallow a name;—"the local habitation and the name" is every thing, and this is acquired by chance as much as by merit.

The paramount association is certainly that of having been attached to a particular and exclusive spot of earth. Over field and forest, and the beauties of landscape, we seek for a name to join with them—we look for the *genius loci*, the genius of the place; and there is a void in the prospect, a vacancy in the contemplation, when we cannot conjure up some proud title of ancient race, or learned renown, to be the animating spirit of the scene. We experience a contrary wish, yet corroborative of the same principle, over the pages of history or memoir—the names are presented to us, and we must conjure up the scenes they have mingled in. But here the just course is inverted—too much is required of the imagination, whose province, in bestowing real pleasure, is more to embellish than to create.

It is this want of link with the soil, of attachment to a particular spot, which gives the life of a metropolitan that ideal insignificance so happily embodied in the term Cockney. From having a village, a mountain, or a desert for a dwelling or birth-place, we may derive some pride: whatever honours they bestow, few lay claim to;—but what honour is to be drawn from being one of ten millions, except, indeed, the vaunt be addressed to foreigners? What native of London can enter that city with the same endearing recollections with which the native of the village revisits his long-absent home, or apostrophize his gloomy mansion in the Minorities or Strand with

"Hail! ye blest haunts of my childhood,
The lawns and the bowers that I loved?"

Yet in the possession of all the real associations that adorn and dignify life, the inhabitant of our great metropolis yields to none. Not only with wealth and power, with universal munificence and philanthropy, does his name stand united; but he can show on the same roll of nativity with himself, the names of genius of every cast and every station—poets, philosophers, and statesmen, the beings who most embellished, and instructed, and benefited the world.

But in the matter of glory and such feelings, great towns resemble the old fable of the lion's den—they take, but they never repay; they absorb all the honor of producing and possessing so much greatness yet they shed little lustre on their less eminent inhabitants. They even narrow the glory of their most renowned names; they circumscribe the shrine of genius, and confine it to the petty circumference of a tablet or a tomb. What an unpleasant mixture of feeling does our Poets' corner excite—as if the mighty spirits of our country were bottled up and strung against a wall! Each must keep within his own square foot of marble, and make no more than his share of impression on the beholder. How different are the sentiments excited by the poet's resting-place upon the Avon! Shakespeare is the animating spirit of the place; his image seems stamped on the aspect of each old brick house,—is seen mirrored in his own beautiful stream, and stirring in the lofty elms that overshadow its banks.

Above all poets Goldsmith was least qualified to have been the inhabitant of a great city, and to become identified with it. He should have dwelt in the rural scenes which he has so beautifully described, and sported his peach-coloured coat at the village church. But his evil fortune has banded him down to us, misplaced by the side of that giant of words—Johnson, held up merely as a foil to him—an object of laughter and pity. And although the situation shews his simplicity

of genius and heart in the strongest and most amiable light, yet it is painful to contemplate the poet of "The Hermit" as poor Goldy in the pages of Boswell. His epitaph, too, in Westminster Abbey, beautiful as it is, is false in the chief point—the place of his birth. He was not born at Farnes or Pallas, according to the monument, but at Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. But it is not at his birth-place or his tomb that the name of the poet is held most sacred. His memory has found, I dare say, a more grateful shrine, in a country where he long resided with his brother—which he frequently mentions in his works with affection and regret, and from whence, it is more than probable, he took the scenes of his "Deserted Village."

About three miles from Ballymahon, a very central town in the sister-kingdom, is the mansion and village of Auburn, so called by their present possessor, Captain Hogan. Through the taste and improvement of this gentleman, it is now a beautiful spot, although, some fifteen years since, it presented a very bare and unpoetical aspect. This, however, was owing to a cause which serves strongly to corroborate the assertion, that Goldsmith had this scene in view when he wrote his poem. The then possessor, General Napier, turned all his tenants out of their farms, that he might enclose them in his own private domain. Littleton, the mansion of the General, stands not far off, a complete emblem of the desolating spirit lamented by the poet,—delapidated, and converted into a barrack.

The chief object of attraction is Lishoy, once the parsonage-house of Henry Goldsmith, that brother to whom the poet dedicated his "Traveller," and who is represented as the village-pastor,

"Passing rich on forty pounds a year."

When I was in the country, the lower chambers were inhabited by pigs and sheep, and the drawing rooms by coats. Captain Hogan, however, has, I believe, got it since into his possession, and has, of course, improved its condition.

Though at first strongly inclined to dispute the identity of Auburn, Lishoy-house overcame my scruples. As I clambered over the rotten-gate, and crossed the grass-grown lawn or court, the tide of association became too strong for casuistry; here the poet dwelt and wrote, and here his thoughts fondly recurred, when composing his "Traveller," in a foreign land. Yonder was the decent church, that literally "topped the neighbouring hill." Before me lay the little hill of Knockree, on which he declares, in one of his letters, he had rather sit with a book in hand, than mingle in the proudest assemblies. And, above all, startlingly true, beneath my feet was,

—"Yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild."

A painting from the life could not be more exact. The stubborn currant-bush lifts its head above the rank grass, and the proud hollyhock flaunts where its sisters of the flower-knot are no more.

In the middle of the village stands the old "hawthorn tree," built up with masonry, to distinguish and preserve it; it is old and stunted, and suffers much from the depredations of post-chaise travellers, who generally stop to procure a twig. Opposite to it is the village ale-house, over the door of which swings "The Three Jolly Pigeons." Within, every thing is arranged according to the letter:

"The white-wash'd wall, the nicely sanded floor,
The varnish'd clock, that click'd behind the door:
The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;
The pictures placed for ornament and use;
The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose," &c.

Captain Hogan, I have heard, found great difficulty in obtaining "the twelve good rules," but at length purchased them at some London book-stall, to adorn the white-washed parlour of the "Three Jolly Pigeons." However laudable this may be, nothing shook my faith in the reality of Auburn so much as this exactness, which had the disagreeable air of being got up for the occasion.

The last object of pilgrimage is the quondam habitation of the schoolmaster,

"There in his noisy mansion skill'd to rule."

It is surrounded with fragrant proofs of its identity in

"The blossom'd furze, unprofitably gay."

Here is to be seen the chair of the poet, which fell into the hands of its present possessors at the wreck of the parsonage-house; they have frequently refused large offers of purchase; but more, I dare say, for the sake of drawing contributions from the curious, than from any reverence for the bard. The chair is of oak, with back and seat of cane, which precluded all hopes of a secret drawer, like that lately discovered in Gay's. There is no fear of its being worn out by the devout earnestness of sitters—a wear-and-tear that Geoffrey Crayon so humorously describes—as the cocks and hens have usurped undisputed possession of it, and protest most clamorously against all attempts to get it cleaned, or to seat oneself.

R.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—623—

Extension of the Press.

We have had frequent occasion to advert to the rapid spread of intelligence and the increasing use of the Press in various parts of the globe, but more particularly in certain quarters of South America and Asia, to which the free use of that Engine is equally new, and in which it is likely to be productive of equally great advantages. It is within our own brief experience and recollection that the old English Press has been freed of some of its restraints in India, that new Presses have been established at Manilla, at Goa, at Cawnpore, and that no less than Four Native Newspapers have sprung up around us in Calcutta. All this is the work of the last two years only; but even this is perhaps less surprising than the introduction of a Press into Turkey, and that too in a quarter of it where such an Establishment could least be expected; yet such is the fact.

By the kindness of a Gentleman, not long since arrived from the Mediterranean, we have been favored with two Numbers of a Gazette entitled "L'ERMITE DU MONT LIBAN," published at Tripoli, in Syria, a town on the sea coast, but seated at the foot of the northern extremity of the range of Lebanon towards the sea. We have not seen the First Number, in which, perhaps, the Editor explained the object and end of his publication; but in the Second Number we remark the following Notice to Subscribers.

"NOTA.—This Sheet appears very irregularly, in consequence of the unskilfulness of the Printer, who is but imperfectly acquainted with his Art, as well also as from the indolence of THE HERMIT himself, who does not furnish articles sufficient for a more frequent appearance. The Subscribers are requested, however, not to be discouraged by this inconvenience, but to tolerate it for the present, in consideration of the useful articles on Health and Medical Treatment, by which an endeavour will be made to indemnify them for the infrequency of publication. This indeed, will be a new species of utility for all the Levant, where are still found to flourish "Les Medecins de Moliere."

There have been Presses before established in Turkey, but none devoted to a periodical publication like the present. In Dallas's Account of Constantinople, mention is made of a Turkish Press established by Sultan Selim, at which a Work on Geography was printed; but this, with all the other improvements which that Sovereign desired to introduce, was subsequently broken up and destroyed by the jealous Janissaries, who dreaded the introduction of European Arts and Tactics.

At the time of Volney's sojourn in Syria, about the year 1786, there was only one Press known to exist in the whole of the Turkish Empire, and this was in the Convent of Mar Hanna, or St. John, in the southern part of the range of Lebanon, of which Volney has given some account, as he resided with the Monks there for some months to prosecute his Arabic studies, and it is thought wrote his excellent Book on Egypt and Syria during his abode there. At this Press, however, Books only were printed in the Arabic character, and those all related wholly to religious subjects as connected with their missionary labours.

In 1816, there had arisen another Press in the northern part of the range of Lebanon, which was also in a Convent of Maronites, called Deer el Mar Antonios el Khesheyah, from a cave near it sacred to St. Anthony. This establishment, though complete in the extreme, was devoted to the printing of religious works only, and these in the Syriac character, for the use of those attached to their sect, by whom the Arabic was not in use for devotional purposes. We have in our possession several Sheets of Syriac Printing, executed at this Press, during a visit made to it in crossing the summit of Lebanon; but at that period, no one, we believe, imagined that a Press was so soon to arise in its immediate neighbourhood, (Tripoli) to be devoted to printing a Gazette in an European language, conducted by an European Editor, and devoted to the miscellaneous subjects, which more or less must characterize all Newspapers, to ensure them a circulation.

Such a Press, however, has arisen; and although from the two Numbers in our possession we can hardly pronounce on

the general character of its labours, yet the mere fact of such a Press, and such a Gazette existing at all in such a Town as Tripoli, the seat of a Turkish Pasha of the most unlimited and despotic power, is a first step, which is more than likely to lead to the general diffusion of information in that benighted quarter, and cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results.

"Gouvernement Occulte."

à mes Compatriotes qui sont dans les Indes.

MES COMPATRIOTES,

Vous avez pu lire dans le JOURNAL de CALCUTTA, du 26 du mois dernier, une lettre particulière, datée de Paris, du 30 Août 1821.

Cette lettre vous annonce que le plus grand obstacle à l'établissement du régime constitutionnel en France, prévient de l'existence d'une vaste organisation, désignée par le nom de "Gouvernement Occulte." Elle met à la tête de cette organisation le plus proche héritier du Trône S. A. R. Monsieur, auquel elle fait dire: "Qu'il faut prendre patience, qu'il repone de l'avenir."

Auriez-vous, mes Compatriotes, donné une entière croyance à la lettre de M. le Correspondant? Si cela est, vous auriez pris une bien fausse idée du caractère du Prince, qui doit être un jour votre maître; et vous deviez trembler pour le bonheur de vos pays, que vous pouviez croire exposé à une nouvelle révolution à la mort de S. M. Louis, XVIII.

Permettez moi, donc, de vous détromper sur les inclinations et les sentimens de S. A. R., que j'ai été à portée de connaître peut être plus qu'aucun de vous, en approchant de son auguste personne.

Son cœur n'enferme point une malice noire; le sang d'Henri IV. de glorieuse mémoire, coule dans ses veines, "Franchise et Loyauté," telle est sa devise. Il veut le bonheur de notre chère patrie. Il est bien persuadé que ce bonheur est assuré par la forme du Gouvernement qui nous a été octroyé par le Roi. Il a juré avec tous les Princes du Sang le maintien de la Charte, et l'histoire ne vous laisse aucun moyen de douter de la bonne foi d'un Bourbon.

O! Si, comme moi, vous aviez pu voir l'entrée de ce Prince dans Paris le 12. Avril 1814! Entouré d'une foule immense, dont il se laissait approcher avec cette noble confiance qui n'appartient qu'à lui. La touchante émotion qu'il éprouvait en revoyant ces murs dont nos erreurs, dirai-je nos crimes, l'avait banni pendant si longtemps, et surtout le plaisir qu'il avait à entendre ces cris d'allégresse avec lesquels on accueillait son arrivée. Non! vous ne diriez point avec l'auteur de la lettre, "Voilà le Prince qui se prépare à renverser notre Constitution, et à nous replonger dans l'abîme des Révolutions."

Il est ensuite bien ridicule à M. le Correspondant, de dire qu'un "Gouvernement Occulte" existe à côté d'un Gouvernement réel; car la marche de ce dernier en serait arrêté, et il n'y aurait plus que confusion. Il serait plutôt vrai de dire qu'il existe en France une secrète association; mais c'est l'association du Jacobinisme ou du Régicide. Elle dirige les manœuvres des Radicaux en Angleterre, des Libérales en Espagne, et des Carbonari en Italie. Prechant partout sa funeste doctrine, elle a déjà atteint l'un des membres de notre famille Royale; il a succombé sous le poignard de Louvel. A entendre les affiliés, ce fut un crime solitaire, qui a frappé Mgr. le Duc de Berri; mais ils savent fort bien que trois crimes solitaires suffiront pour éteindre la branche aînée des Bourbons.

C'est bien là où tendent leurs démarches, leurs écrits incendiaires. Toutefois rassurez-vous, mes Compatriotes, les ennemis de notre belle France sont démasqués, et notre heureuse patrie se reposant enfin de tant d'agitations, reconnoitra que son bonheur est assuré avec le Gouvernement légitime et constitutionnel des Bourbons.

Vive le Roi! Vivent à jamais les Princes de son auguste famille!

Le 9 Avril, 1822.

UN VÉRITABLE FRANÇAIS.

Sydney News.

Sydney Gazette, January 4.—The Ship *CLAUDINE*, Captain Crabtree, from England, arrived on the 1st of January, having landed 159 prisoners at Hobart Town, which she left on the 26th of December.

The Ship *LORD HUNGERFORD*, with 225 male prisoners on board, had arrived at Hobart Town, just antecedent to the sailing of the *CLAUDINE* for that place. The *ACTÆON*, Captain Mackay, from the Isle of France, the 11th of November, arrived at Sydney on the 3d of January:—Passengers, Captain Ashmore, Mrs. Mackay, and two Children.

On New Year's Day, it being the Anniversary of the Male Orphan Institution, Sir Thomas Brisbane, the Patron, and Major-General Macquarie the Founder, and some of the Members of the Committee, attended Divine Service in the Church of St. Philip, Sydney, where a discourse was preached by the Reverend Mr. Marsden; after which the boys went through their usual Academical routine in four classes, according to the national system, exhibiting specimens of their work, &c. The whole of their clothing is stated to have been made up in the school with the exception of their shirts; and three of the boys were dressed in articles of their own making, which comprised shirt, jacket, trousers, straw hat, and shoes. Their Excellencies expressed decided approbation at the general appearance of the children; and Sir Thomas Brisbane, in presenting the medals, assured the boys of his desire to afford them every encouragement to perseverance in meritorious conduct.

This may afford a good hint to the friends of East Indian Youths in Calcutta. In Madras also, we understand, an Institution of a similar kind exists, in which boys are not only educated in the elements of science and literature; but at a proper age instructed on some useful art, such as they themselves may pitch upon, and thus prepared to fight their way in the world by other weapons than the quill, on which so many of the youths born in this country seem condemned to rely for a subsistence.

New South Country Settlers.—We are happy to find, that the few difficulties which lie in the way of those enterprising Settlers, who wish to make establishments in the New South Country, are daily decreasing. We understand that Mr. Hall, in returning lately with his empty cart from Lake Bathurst to Kelly's hut, in the centre of Goulburn's Plains, by the advice of an active young man residing there of the name of Riley, was induced to attempt a passage to the crossing place of Willindilly River to the right of Cookbundoon, which he readily accomplished. The old government-road to Willindilly is 40 miles. On that road the barren forest between Mulwarra River and Cookbundoon, is in places very boggy; and not to mention the crossing of four rivers, that mountain is extremely difficult of passage, from its almost perpendicular ascent and descent. The road by Riley's new route is shorter by above a dozen miles; you have no river to cross; and except one gully and a thick brush of four miles, valuable for the excellence of its building timber, you meet with no impediments whatever, except the usual softness of the rich hills, which can only be remedied by the road being well trodden. The pastures are beautiful, and Mulwarra, *alias* Willindilly River, runs all the way, at a greater or less distance to the left, washing the foot of Cookbundoon mountain. From the concurrent reports of all travellers in these parts, there is no doubt but the old road after you pass the farm of Mr. Charles Wright, will in a great measure be relinquished by Settlers going to the plains and the lake, by the adoption of a road running more to the south, and nearer to the coast, penetrating by Mr. Styles's farm, at Jacqua. Such a road will not be marred by such barren forbidding forests at Willindilly Scrub and Cookbundoon Forest; which cut off the chain of communication between Willindilly Plains, Greenwich Park, and Goulburn Plains.

Morality of Van Diemen's Land.—We feel pleasure in being able to pronounce upon the amazing growth of morality in Van Diemen's Land; the good people there seem to vie with, if not outstrip us, in their warm espousals of the best of causes. Religion, in opposition to its infuriate, but imbecile enemies, is bearing away all before it, shouting—"Victory! Victory!"—At Hobart Town is a church, which for beauty and convenience cannot be excelled by any in the Australasian hemisphere, and which, moreover, we are credibly instructed to say is now better attended than in "days of yore." The inhabitants, upon the proposal and at the solicitation of the Reverend Mr. Horton, the Wesleyan Missionary, at present arduously employed in those extending Settlements, have entered into subscriptions (amounting to between £600 and £700) for the present erection of a Chapel, which is intended to be built upon a respectable scale, in every way accommodative and comfortable. This is not a solitary instance of generosity; but the Derwent liberality, once roused, seems unbounded; and when munificence evinces itself in an honourable cause, where is the individual that could be guilty of a *repression of gratitude*? When our colonial neighbours coalesce with us in invariably opposing those things that have a tendency to depreciate morality, and darken the lustre of Religion, PEACE will be secured in our borders, and happiness must be our invaluable portion.

Sydney Gazette, Jan. 11.—On Thursday evening last (the 10th) arrived from Calcutta via Hobart Town, the Ship *JOHN BULL*, Captain Orman, having on board a valuable cargo of merchandize: Passengers from India, Captain Pickersgill and Lieutenant Sargent of the Native Bengal Army. On Monday (the 6th) arrived from England via Van Diemen's Land the Ship *PROVIDENCE*, Capt. Herd, with 60 female prisoners, having left an equal number on Van Diemen's Land.

On the 7th of January, Captain Sparks of the *NEREP* was fined £50 for infringing the 19th and 21st Articles of the Naval Code; a boat belonging to and bound for Lane Cove with spirits, pork &c. on board, which was sold by Captain Sparks on board his vessel, but which had never been duly entered or landed at the King's Wharf, was seized and confiscated, with the fine above mentioned. Captain Sparks is acknowledged to have committed this infraction of the law, merely through mistake and with no dishonourable intention; and therefore both the penalty and condemnation all subject to the review of the governor.

Australian Morality.—The *HOBART TOWN GAZETTE* of the 22d of December contains the following article which (says the Editor of the *SYDNEY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE*) merits our consideration: "Bernard MacIntire, a Free man, was convicted in the penalty of 5 shillings for being drunk and disorderly on Sunday the 9th instant, and committed to goal (jail) till he finds security for his good behaviour for six months." This would not be a bad *Recipe* for filling the Calcutta Jail, if every *Freeman* were to receive such a wholesome lecture on the propriety of keeping the Sunday, when he stands in need of it.

The following paragraph refers to the New Church of St. James' Hobart's Town:—"We are informed this neat, strong, and elegant building, erected for the worship of the living God, when fitted up with pews &c. and furnished with a gallery, will accommodate above 2000 souls. The congregation of last Sunday was composed of crown Prisoners, several hundreds of whom had previously been without any means of public worship by (from) the want of a suitable place; and it is most gratifying to our feelings to be assured that a more orderly, respectful, and attentive audience was never seen in New South Wales. Such occasional intelligence as this, we flatter ourselves, will render Australia increasingly beloved and respected by her ever kindly considerate parent, GREAT BRITAIN.

Hobart Town, Dec. 22.—On Monday morning last, arrived from England the Ship *PROVIDENCE* Captain Herd, having on board 102 female prisoners; together with 17 families who have come out at the expense of government to join their husbands and relations in these colonies; among whom are Mrs. Halloran, Miss Laura Halloran* and Misses Anna Maria Eliza and Margaret Magill—Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Platt and family and Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and family. The *PROVIDENCE* left England the 13th of June, and on her Passage touched at Port Prtoya and Rio de Janeiro.

Sydney Gazette, January 13.—Arrived on the 11th from England via Hobart Town, the ship *MINSTRELL*, Capt. Bains.—Passengers Captain John Smith of the Bengal Army, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and 7 children: Mrs. Mary Lilley, mother of Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Duncomb and 3 children, Mr. Webber and several others.

Pursuant to a Requisition made by the Inhabitants of the Districts of the Hawkesbury, a meeting was convened on the 12th of December last, for the purpose of preparing a Farewell Address to His Excellency Major General Macquarie, the late Governor; and at the same time respectfully soliciting him to sit for a Portrait, to be placed in that New Court-House, Windsor, the expense to be defrayed by Subscription of the Free Inhabitants of these Districts. The General at the juncture being about to visit Bathurst, on a Tour of Public Duty, was under the necessity of deferring an interview till his return.

On the 4th of January the Major General accompanied by his Excellency the Governor (Sir Thomas Brisbane) condescended to receive the Deputation with the Address at the Government House Windsor of which the following is a copy.

To His Excellency Major General Macquarie. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Twelve years having nearly elapsed since you took charge of the Government of this Colony; at the close of this period calling to our grateful recollection the many advantages we have enjoyed under your wise and mild Administration, we feel ourselves bound, by the ties of

* These are, in all probability, the relatives of the person banished from his native country, some years ago, for his political opinions, whom the Honorable George Canning, with his usual feeling and eloquence, described as the "cribbed, caged, and cabined Halloran;" and not to rob the orator of his just fame, it is proper to give this in conjunction with the otherspecimen equally admired, which forms the climax of his good taste and alliteration: "The cribbed, caged, and cabined Halloran, and the revered and ruptured Ogden!!!"

Saturday, April 27, 1822.

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gratitude, to offer you this Address, as a grateful memorial and tribute of our undissembled regard.

When we take a retrospective view of the Colony on your arrival, and compare it with its present improved state, we cannot but admire your wisdom and indefatigable perseverance, not only in the convenience and comfort derived from the construction of roads, public buildings, the erection of schools, the patronage afforded benevolent and charitable institutions, but for the great zeal you have manifested in correcting vice, and encouraging virtue; your own conduct having exhibited a pattern worthy of imitation.

With every sentiment of regard, we now take our Farewell of Your Excellency, trusting that Your Excellency's conduct will receive the approbation of Our Most Gracious Sovereign; and conscious that, in retirement, you will experience the happiness resulting from a life spent in honorable pursuits.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

To the Inhabitants of the Districts of the Hawkesbury.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive your Address with sentiments of gratification and thankfulness.

I feel a degree of satisfaction not to be expressed, at the termination of my Command in this Colony; from the recollection that the period it has embraced has not been marked by any great calamity; and, that under the Divine protection, we have been advancing towards a degree of civilization and comfort, which can only render life one of enjoyment to those who have been accustomed, from early habits, to the manifold blessings extending to the whole population of the Mother Country.

That my exertions have not escaped your observation, and that they have been so directed as to meet your wishes and obtain your approbation, is not only highly pleasing to me, but I hope not altogether unworthy of commendation on your part.

The resolution passed at your late Meeting of requesting me to sit for a half-length Portrait, is highly gratifying to my feelings, and is too flattering a mark of the personal regard of the Inhabitants of the Districts of the Hawkesbury to be rejected;—I therefore, with sincere pleasure and pride, acquiesce in your request, by agreeing to sit for my Portrait on my arrival in England; and I shall ever bear in mind a lively recollection of the honor thus conferred upon me.

Government House, Windsor,

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

January 4, 1822.

On Friday last, at a Bench of Magistrates at Sydney at which Mr. Justice Field presided, no fewer than twenty seamen of the JOHN BULL convict ship, were convicted of contumacious disobedience and very disorderly conduct, under the 33d Article of the Port Regulations, and were sentenced to work at Government labour, in the public streets, chained together in a gang lest they should run away, and to be fed upon bread and water only, until the ship sails; or until they should return to their duty, which they one and all loudly refused to do in the face of the Bench.

We have now in Sidney Cove, 12 ships, 5 brigs, and 2 Schooners, among which are the distinguished names of Grace—Providence—and Glory!

Atrocious Robbery.—The Hobart Town Gazette of the 8th ultimo, contains an account in an advertisement, of one of the most atrocious robberies that can disgrace civilized society. It is as follows: Mr. Thomas Birch who died a few days before, was interred on the 7th ultimo in the cemetery at Hobart Town, and it was discovered on the following morning that the vault had been broken into during the night, the body removed from the coffin, and its habiliments, the coffin plate &c. stolen therefrom and carried away. One hundred Pounds had been offered by the Executors for the discovery of the atrocious wretches together with the promise from his Honor the Lieut. Governor (Sorrell) of a recommendation for an absolute pardon to any one, the principal excepted, who would be instrumental in bringing the perpetrator or perpetrators of this disgraceful and diabolic deed to condign punishment.

Sydney Gazette, January 25, 1822.—A Meeting held pursuant to requisition at Hobart Town, on the 27th of December, and numerously and respectfully attended, voted a subscription for a piece of plate to Lieutenant Governor Sorrell, which was presented with a suitable speech and accepted with due acknowledgement for the honor done.

The Editor of the SYDNEY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is in a heart-breaking condition, as might naturally be supposed, on account of the approaching departure of General Macquarie. Witness the following paragraph:

“His Excellency Major General Macquarie left Sydney on Tuesday afternoon last for the Interior. In the evening his Excellency, Mrs.

Macquarie, and Master Macquarie, dined with Thomas Moore Esq. after which they took their final leave of Liverpool. About 7 the carriager left that town amid the *sorrowing cheers* of the assembled population, who had suddenly drawn themselves together on an occasion *far from* being one of the most gratifying. We are not able to describe the route his Excellency has taken, only we are aware it is his Adieu to the interior. This day, we believe, his Excellency will be in Paramatta, and that for the last time too. To-morrow, the respected and beloved Family will be, *once more*, in the metropolis, and ere long it will be our turn to sigh—“FAREWELL”!!!

Christian Missions.—The Anniversaries of the Wesleyan Parramatta and Liverpool Branch Society, were held on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last; the former in the Macquarie-street Chapel, Paramatta, the latter, in the School-house, Liverpool. The assembly at Paramatta was rather numerous, and particularly respectable; all Lovers of Christianity. It appeared, by the Report that was read of the past year's proceedings, that the exertions of the Branch had been particularly successful, the sum of £ 51 having been collected, which, with about £ 6 subscribed at the close of the meeting, made in all £ 57. The chief of this vast success was deservedly ascribed to the young Ladies of the Town of Parramatta, who are ever active, on all occasions, to forward the cause of the Gospel. We are compelled to reserve for a future opportunity, abundance of the most gratifying and exhilarating information that was afforded by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the London Missionary Society Isles, the whole of which have nearly yielded to the genial influence of the Sun of Righteousness, and are become decided converts, from the grossest and most barbarous idolatry, in favour of Christianity. This Gentleman's eloquent address and appeal, alternately gave birth to emotions of horror, of pity, and of gratitude:—Horror, at the hitherto unheard-of and unparalleled barbarism formerly exercised throughout the whole of these now happy islands; pity at the awfully depraved condition of the heathen still perishing for “lack of knowledge” in the southern hemisphere; and gratitude, to God, that such wonders had been so gloriously achieved in these “ends of the earth.”

The Branch at Liverpool seems equally disposed, with the other good Towns, to contribute towards the diffusion of religious truth, the source of moral habits; and has, therefore, augmented the Wesleyan Colonial Fund to the amount of about £18. In proportion to the population, Liverpool has exceeded Parramatta in the amount of contributions, even during the by-gone year; what may not, therefore, be expected in the coming one? At this rapidly improving Town, which before we have had occasion to give some little account of, there is no Chapel, the School-house, at present, being converted into one; however, we rejoice in saying, that this is not likely to be the case very long:—Thomas Moore, Esq. of Liverpool, whose liberality the Western Auxiliary Missionary Society has repeatedly gratefully felt, has been kind enough to bestow a central allotment of ground for the purpose of building a place of worship on; and not content with this extension of goodness, this worthy Gentleman has also munificently declared his intention of erecting a Chapel himself! Will the expanded mind of real benevolence censure us for publishing such a glorious act? If so, it is the kind of censure we shall ever fondly glory in.

Births.

On Friday, the 26th instant, Mrs. J. VALLENTE, of a Daughter. At the Presidency, on the 25th instant, the Lady of C. F. DAVID, of Ceylon, Son to the Reverend CHRISTIAN DAVID, of that Island, of a Daughter.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. J. B. JONES, of a Daughter. At Allahabad, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Captain H. F. DENTY, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 25th instant, JOHN DRIVER, Esq. of Baboo Cally, aged 47 years and 8 months.

On the 25th instant, Mr. JOSEPH OVERVESSEL PORTER, aged 23 years, late of the Country Service.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. ISABELLA D'MATTOS, aged 60 years. At Madras, on the 8th instant, Mr. JOHN LEWIS, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

Errata.

In the Letter of UNDER THE ROSE, in yesterday's JOURNAL, page 610, column 2d, lines 16, 16, and 17,—for—“Is not the swearing of persons of any kind, pretty nearly equivalent to the swearing of a half a dozen persons of the same kind?”—read—“Is not the swearing of SIX persons of any kind, pretty nearly equivalent to the swearing of HALF A DOZEN persons of the same kind?” and lines 23, 24, 25, and 26, are to be read thus: “He TRANSMOGRIFIES the old observation, and tells us,—‘better in my opinion that twenty guilty should escape justice, than that one innocent man should’ (not be hanged—no, BUT) ‘be tried.’”

John Bull on Jurisprudence and State Affairs.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

JOHN BULL will not meddle with the Affairs of Oude, because his Correspondents denounce nothing *barbarous* in idiom, nor *corrupt* in orthography, but merely acts of hideous oppression and misgovernment; adding, with the most touching naïveté, *What have we to do with State Affairs?* Besides, he requires the accused to make his defence *before* he hears the accusation. He suppresses the charges until "*Dumrah the accused*" shall reply to them; then he will "hand him up to the Lion for punishment."

April 23, 1822.

CANDIDUS.

A Crying Evil.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Notwithstanding the degeneracy of the age, I am willing to believe that there are some among us not so deficient in patriotism and humanity as to refuse to subscribe to the sentiment of a LOVER OF JUSTICE, that it is better that twenty guilty Gentlemen of high rank should escape than that one, being innocent, should be *tried*. To send squalid thieves to the gallies or the gallows, is to abate a nuisance, and maintain social order; but he who would bare the noble heart that beats beneath a star, who would tear off the robe or furred gown that decently covers the infirmities of our nature, and apply the same measure to the peccadilloes of the great as to the crimes of the vulgar, is a seditious leveller, the pest of any society, and especially of such a society as ours, entrusted with the care of an empire which we can maintain only by cherishing feelings of respect and reverence in the breasts of the Natives; that they should entertain such sentiments for men who are subject to the ignominy of a trial, to be determined by the absolute wisdom of twelve common tradesmen, after hearing the depositions of Native witnesses, is impossible. If we make ourselves so cheap, we must expect to be despised, and at last insulted and resisted. These considerations have acquired additional importance since the vast expansion of our dominion has reduced the comparative number, and increased the tenuity of the bonds by which we hold it.

In devising a remedy for the evil described by your Correspondent, the Legislature need only look to our own policy in the West Indies, and to that of the Mahomedan Rulers of India. In the West Indies, the evidence of slaves is held to be less than nothing, and so was that of Hindoos formerly when the accused was a Mussulman. Let a similar exclusion of all Native evidence be enacted in favour of Englishmen of high rank, and then every Gentleman will be as well protected as a Cardinal, who, by the Common Law, could not be convicted of fornication under the testimony of less than seventy-two eye-witnesses.

April 25, 1822.

ROUGE CROIX.

John Bull on Bridges.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I suspect that JOHN BULL received the following description of a bridge by *Telegraph*; but not being entrusted with the *key*, it remains a *signal* monument of his talents for pontification. He tells us that the lowness of the bank of the river on one side, "will impose the necessity of constructing a causeway of masonry with arches at proper intervals, to the extent of 1,700 feet beyond the PARAPET of the bridge. In addition to this work, a series of arches to the number of seven, will be necessary between the MASONRY and the END of the causeway. The water-way itself, will be only 121 feet."

April 26, 1822.

LACHAR.

Extracts.

Madras, April 13, 1822.—We are informed that the Actors of H. M. 34th Regiment have it in contemplation to favor the Amateurs of the Drama with one more representation previous to their embarkation for Europe—and we trust that the most liberal encouragement will be afforded them as a compensation for their losses on former exertions to contribute to the entertainment of the Settlement.—We shall take the earliest opportunity of appraising the Public of the Entertainments selected, and the Evening of Performance.—*Madras Gazette.*

Public Works.—We have had frequent occasion to notice the construction of public works now carrying on in various parts of the Country, by the orders of Government, and have the pleasure once more to mention another, which, when completed, will add materially to the comfort and convenience of the numerous inhabitants of the Doab. We allude to the Great Doab Canal, generally known as the Canal of *Zabita Khan*, which Captain Tickell, of the Engineers, has been directed to Survey, with a view to its immediate restoration. It formerly flowed from the Jumna near Fyzabad, a village situate a few miles from where the River issues from the mountains, and after a course of about 150 miles, it again fell into the Jumna, nearly opposite Dehlee. It passed close to Seharunpore, Rampore, Shamlee, and several other Towns, and fertilized an extensive tract of Country, then highly cultivated and populous, but now arid, sterile, and desolate. It seems to be a little uncertain who was the author of the work. In the vicinity it is generally known as the Canal of *Zabita Khan*, from an attempt made by that person to restore it. There seems to be little doubt, that it can be restored, without difficulty, at an expence inconsiderable when contrasted with the important advantages that will result from it. The Dehli Canal has already been most extensively useful. It also leaves the Jumna at a short distance from the hills, and flowing for about 180 miles, passes through the City, and falls again into the River. Government, we understand, have it in contemplation to lead a branch of this latter Canal to the westward, by Hansi and Hissar, and have lately employed Captain Colvin in Surveying the tract. His report has not yet been received, but we have reason to believe there is little doubt that the plan is feasible, and it seems certain, that wherever the water is conducted, the Desert may be converted into a Garden.—*John Bull.*

Shipping Departures.

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 2	Prince of Wales	British	W. S. Collinson	Malwan
2	Sultan	British	R. Rogers	Calcutta
4	Vestal	British	W. Guy	Persian Gulph
4	Estambole	Arab	Shaik Raham	Muscat

Passengers.

Passengers per SULTAN, from Bombay for Madras and Calcutta.—Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Rogers, Captain Hamilton, of the Bengal Army, Captain Pringle, of the Bengal Native Infantry, Captain Hay and Captain Hodgson, of the Country Service, and Mr. Burchett.

Nautical Notice.

We stated in our Paper of the 17th, that a Vessel had been wrecked a little below Juggernaut, and that the crew were saved, though the ship and cargo were totally lost; we now find that the Vessel alluded to, was bound from Pegu to the Nicobar Islands, and that there were only 18 men on board, none of whom were Europeans.—*John Bull.*

Marriages.

At Berhampore, on the 21th instant, by the Reverend Mr. EALES, WILLIAM GREAVES, Esq. of Purneah, to Miss MARGARET DUNCAN.

At Berhampore, on the 22d instant, by the Reverend Mr. EALES, Captain RICHARD COLNETT, of the Purneah Provincial Battalion, to Miss ANN DUNCAN.